

PEC

PECCANCY. *n. f.* [from *peccant*.] Bad quality.
Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the diæta took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours. *Wifem.*
PECCANT. *adj.* [*peccant*, Fr. *peccant*, Latin.]
1. Guilty; criminal.
From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they law. *Milton.*
That such a peccant creature should disapprove and repent
of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right
reason could not but infer. *South's Sermon.*
2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.
With laxatives preserve your body found,
And purge the peccant humours that abound. *Dryden.*
Such as have the bile peccant or deficient are relieved by
bitters, which are a fort of subsidiary gall. *Arbutnot.*
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; informal.
Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be
peccant in form or matter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
PECK. *n. f.* [from *pocca*, or perhaps from *pax*, a vessel. *Skinner.*
1. Burn our vessels, like a new
Seal'd peck or bulhel, for being true. *Hudibras.*
To every hill of athes, some put a peck of unlacked lime,
which they cover with the athes till rain flacks the lime, and
then they spread them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
He drove about his turnips in a cart.
2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.
It was too wide a peck;
It look'd like the great collar just
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*
To PECK. *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch.]
1. To strike with the beak as a bird.
2. To pick up food with the beak.
She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went pecking by his side. *Dryden.*
Can any thing be more surprizing, than to consider Cicero
observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the
chickens pecked the grains of corn thrown them. *Addison.*
3. To strike with any pointed instrument.
With a pick-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened
at the one end to peck, and flat headed at the other to drive
little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
4. To strike; to make blows.
Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our
church, which they are perpetually pecking and striking at
with the same malice. *South's Sermon.*
They will make head against a common enemy, whereas
mankind lie pecking at one another, till they are torn to
pieces. *L'Estrange.*
5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to
peck, to throw.
Get up o' th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the pales else. *Shakefp.*
PECKER. *n. f.* [from *peck*.]
1. One that pecks.
2. A kind of bird: as, the wood-pecker.
The timoufe and the peckers hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*
PECKLED. *adj.* [corrupted from *speckled*.] Spotted; varied with
spots.
Some are peckled, some greenish. *Walton's Angler.*
PECTINAL. *n. f.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.]
There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as
plain and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have
their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*
PECTINATED. *adj.* [from *pecten*.] Put one within another alter-
nately. This seems to be the meaning.
To fit cross leg'd or with our fingers pectinated, is ac-
counted bad. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PECTINATION. *n. f.* The state of being pectinated.
The complication of the fingers was an hiero-
glyphic of impediment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PECTORAL. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the
breast.
Being troubled with a cough, pectorals were prescribed,
and he was thereby relieved. *Wifeman.*
PECTORAL. *n. f.* [*pectoralis*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breast plate.
PECULATE. *n. f.* [*peculatus*, Latin; *peculat*, Fr.] Robbery
of the public; theft of publick money.
PECULATOR. [Latin.] Robber of the public.
PECULIAR. *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculum*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr.]
1. Appropriate, belonging to any one with exclusion of others.
I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour
is peculiar to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself
is peculiar to the English, because the contrary may be found
in many Spanish, Italian and French productions. *Swift.*
2. Not common to other things.

PED

The only sacred hymns they are that christianity hath pecu-
liar unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of
thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the
Jews likewise. *Hooker, b. v. f. 39.*
Space and duration being ideas that have something very
abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one
with another may be of use for their illustration. *Locke.*
3. Particular; single. To join *meist* with *peculiar*, though found
in *Dryden*, is improper.
One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invok'd. *Milton.*
I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's most peculiar care. *Dryden.*
PECULIAR. *n. f.*
1. The property; the exclusive property.
By tincture or reflection, they augment
Their small peculiar. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no
consideration whatever can empower even the best men to
assume the execution of it. *South's Sermon.*
2. Something abridged from the ordinary jurisdiction.
Certain peculiarities there are, some appertaining to the digni-
ties of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew.*
PECULIARITY. *n. f.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; something
found only in one.
If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or
peculiarity of thinking, there would remain in his least succe-
ful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him. *Swift.*
PECULIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*.]
1. Particularly; singly.
That is peculiarly the effect of the sun's variation. *Wood.*
2. In a manner not common to others.
PECUNIARY. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. *pecuniarius*, Fr.]
1. Relating to money.
Their impostures delude not only into pecuniary defrauda-
tions, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*
2. Consisting of money.
Pain of infamy is a fever punishment upon ingenious na-
tures than a pecuniary mult. *Bacon.*
The injured person might take a pecuniary mult by way
of atonement. *Brown.*
PED. *n. f.*
1. A small packfiddle. A ped is much shorter than a pannel,
and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.
2. A pannel and wanty, packfiddle and ped. *Tusser.*
3. A basket; a hamper.
A hawk is a wicker ped, wherein they use to carry fish. *Spens.*
PEDAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *pedagogue*.] Suited or belonging
to a schoolmaster.
PEDAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*pedagogus*, Lat. *παιδαγωγός*, *païs* and
agō.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.
Few pedagogues but curse the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himself for mere despair. *Dryden.*
And poverty. *Dryden.*
To PEDAGOGUE. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*, from the noun.] To
teach with superciliousness.
This may confine their younger stiles,
Whom Dryden pedagogues at Will's;
But never could be meant to tie
Authentic wits, like you and I. *Prior.*
PEDAGOGY. *n. f.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] The mastership; discipline.
In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch, as to
be above the pedagogy of Moses's rod and the discipline of
types, God thought fit to display the substance without the
shadow. *South's Sermon.*
PEDAL. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot.
PEDALS. *n. f.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes
of an organ: so called because played upon and stopt with
the foot. *Diit.*
PEDANEUS. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Diit.*
PEDANT. *n. f.* [*pedant*, French.]
1. A schoolmaster.
A pedant that keeps a school i' th' church. *Shakefp.*
The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*
2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly offen-
tious of his literature.
The pedant can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits
he is amorous of. *Clanville.*
The preface has so much of the pedant, and so little of the
conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over. *Addison.*
In learning let a mistress be thy
The pedant gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*
PEDANTIC. *adj.* [*pedantique*, Fr. from *pedant*.] Awk-
wardly ostentatious of learning.
Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues;
but for other sufficiencies pedantick enough. *Hayward.*
When we see any thing in an old satyr, that looks forced
and pedantick, we ought to consider how it appeared in the
time the poet writ. *Addison.*
The obscurity is brought over them by ignorance and age,
made yet more obscure by their pedantick elucidators. *Felon.*
A spirit

PEE

A spirit of contradiction is so pedantic and hateful, that a
man should watch against every influence of it. *Watt.*
We now believe the Copernican system; yet we shall still
use the popular terms of sun-rise and sun-set, and not intro-
duce a new pedantick description of them from the motion of
the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*
PEDANTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical*.] With awkward
ostentation of literature.
The earl of Roscommon has excellently rendered it;
too faithfully is, indeed, pedantically; 'tis a faith like that,
which proceeds from superstition. *Dryden.*
PEDANTRY. *n. f.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward ostentation of
needless learning.
'Tis a practice that favours much of pedantry, a reserve of
puerility we have not shaken off from school. *Brown.*
Horace has enticed me into this pedantry of quotation. *Crowl.*
Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may
be allowed the pedantry of a quotation, *non persuadebis, stimosi*
perjuris. *Addison's Freeholder.*
From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of
contracting any airs of pedantry by a college education. *Swift.*
To PEDDLE. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Ains.* It is com-
monly written *piddle*: as, what piddling work is here.
PEDEREO. *n. f.* [*pedere*, Spanish, from *pedra*, a stone with
which they charged it.] A small cannon managed by a
swivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.
PEDISTAL. *n. f.* [*pedestal*, Fr.] The lower member of a
pillar; the basis of a statue.
The poet bawls
And shakes the statues and the pedestals. *Dryden.*
In the centre of it was a grim idol; the forefront of the
pedestal was curiously embossed with a triumph. *Addison.*
So stiff, so mute, some statue you would swear
Slept from its pedestal to take the air. *Pope.*
PEDISTRIUS. *adj.* [*pedestris*, Latin.] Not winged; going
on foot.
Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the po-
sition of rest, ordained unto all pedestrian animals. *Brown.*
PEDICULE. *n. f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicula*, Fr.] The footstalk,
that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.
The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact
substance of their leaves and pedicles. *Bacon.*
PEDICULAR. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pedicularis*, Fr.] Having
the phytical or lony distemper. *Anfworth.*
PEDIGREE. *n. f.* [*pere* and *degre*, *Skinner*.] Genealogy; li-
neage; account of descent.
I am no herald to enquire of men's pedigrees, it sufficeth
me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*
You tell a pedigree
Of threecore and two years, a filly time. *Shakespeare.*
Alterations of surnames, which in former ages have been
very common, have obscured the truth of our pedigrees, that
it will be no little hard labour to deduce many of them. *Cam.*
To the old heroes hence was giv'n
A pedigree which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*
The Jews preserved the pedigrees of their several tribes,
with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Atter.*
PEDIMENT. *n. f.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament
that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings,
and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches:
it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the
arch of a circle. *Diit.*
PEDLER. *n. f.* [a party dealer; a contraction produced by fre-
quent use.] One who travels the country with small com-
modities.
All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a truffle of trifles at his back;
As bells and babies and glassies in his pack. *Spenser.*
If you did but hear the pedler at the door, you would never
dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakespeare.*
He is wit's pedler, and retails his wares
At wakes and walfalls, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakefp.*
Had fly Ulysses at the sack
Of Troy brought thee his pedler's pack. *Cleaveland.*
A narrow education may beget among some of the clergy
in possession such contempt for all innovators, as merchants
have for pedlers. *Swift.*
Atlas was so exceeding strong,
He bore the skies upon his back,
Just as a pedler does his pack. *Swift.*
PEDLERY. *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold by pedlers.
The sufferings of those of my rank are trifles in compari-
son of what all those who travel with fish, poultry, pedlery
ware to sell. *Swift.*
PEDDLING. *adj.* Petty dealing; such as pedlers have.
So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no miss;
this peddling profit I may resign, and 'twill be no breach in
my estate. *Decay of Piety.*
PEDOBAPTISM. *n. f.* [*παιδοῦς* and *βαπτισμα*.] Infant baptism.
PEDOBAPTIST. *n. f.* [*παιδοῦς* and *βαπτιστής*.] One that holds
or practises infant baptism.

PEE

To PEEL. *v. a.* [*peeler*, Fr. from *pellis*.]
1. To decorticate; to flay.
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands, *Shakefp.*
And stuck them up before the fullsome ewes.
2. [From *pillor*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy
this should be written *pill*.
Who once just and temperate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke.
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
But lust and rapine. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour;
These, traitors, are thy talents. *Dryden.*
PEEL. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Latin; *pelure*, French.] The skin or thin
rind of any thing.
PEEL. *n. f.* [*pellet*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long
handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the
oven.
PEELER. *n. f.* [from *peel*.]
1. One who strips or flays.
2. A robber; a plunderer.
Yet otes with her sucking a peeler is found,
Both ill to the master and worle to some ground. *Tusser.*
As 'tis a peeler of land, sow it upon lands that are rank. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To PEEP. *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of
Skinner, who derives it from *ophellen*, Dutch, to lift up; and
of *Cassaubon*, who derives it from *ovariu*, a fpy; perhaps it
may come from *pip*, *pipis*, Latin, to cry as young birds:
when the chickens first broke the shell and cried, they were
said to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expressed the
act of crying, was by mistake applied to the act of appearing
that was at the same time: this is offered till something better
may be found.]
1. To make the first appearance.
She her gay painted plumes disordered,
Seeing at last herself from danger rid,
Peeps forth and soon renews her native pride. *Pa. Queen.*
Your youth
And the true blood, which peeps forth fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unlain'd shepherd. *Shakefp.*
England and France might through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice; for from this league,
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
The timorous maiden-blossoms on each bough
Peep forth from their first blushes; so that now
A thousand ruddy hopes smil'd in each bud,
And flatter'd every greedily eye that stood. *Croshaw.*
With words not hers, and more than human found,
She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the
ground. *Roscommon.*
Earth, but not at once, her visage rears;
And peeps upon the seas from upper grounds. *Dryden.*
Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flowers first peep'd, and trees did blossoms bear, }
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryd.*
Printing and letters had just peep'd abroad in the world;
and the restorers of learning wrote very eagerly against one
another. *Atterbury.*
Though but the very white end of the sprout peep out in
the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find
the sprout of a greater largeness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
And the first clouds and mountains seem the last;
But those attain'd, we tremble to survey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;
Th' increasing prospect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*
Most souls but peep out once an age,
Dull fullen pris'ners in the body's cage. *Pope.*
2. To look filly, closely or curiously; to look through any
crevice.
Who is the fame, which at my window peeps.
Come thick night!
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakefp.*
A fool will peep in at the door. *Ecclus. xxi. 23.*
The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like lattice-windows give the spy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*
All doors are shut, no servant peeps abroad,
While others outward went on quick dispatch. *Dryden.*
The